### AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Correspondence. Romered Assault upon Sebastopol Sebastopol, the Prize
On at Paris-The Fatted Calf billed at the Palais Royal

Dinner to Prince Napoleon-Batl at the Tuileries and American Court Costumes-Princess Mathilde, her Bet and her Pearl Necklace-Es-Queen Christina, that "poor" Exile-Berothal of her Daughter and the Son of Prince Cartoriska-Brilliant Wedding at the Lusembourg-Balls at the Turkish Embassy-At the Hotel de Ville-The Washington Ball - Death of Prince Fer. dinand-Monitoria of the Pope and the Moniteur-A Fageot of Political Topics-Mr. Soule-Mr. Mason, &c. m Rumor says that to day, the twel'th of Fabruary, is to be memorable for the long-delayed assault of Sebastopel. Will time, General Caurobert, and Lord Raglan contradict ber? Meanwhile the Parisians do not listen too credulously to her. They even think they "spy a great peard under her muffler" -- the beard pe hape of another lartar. Are we not in full curnival, the season of disguises and deceptions?

The carnival is shorter than usual this year, but it will not close without delighting the Parisians on Suncay next, on Monday, and on Shrove Tuesday, with a sight of Schastopol; that is, of the huge prize on which has been honored by the name of that formidable fortress, and, with its two competitors at the cattle market of Poissy last Thursday, Bomarsund and Trebizonde, will be paraded through the streets, according to the annual custom, suggestive of the worship of the old built Apis. The exen, it is said, are to be drawn in antique style, on a quadriga, a car with four horses abreast, and to be accompanied with the usual procession of allegorical and historical figures, of maskers in every gulse,

and stout butchers.

The fatted calf has been killed at the Palais Royal. Ex-king Jerome invited the high functionaries of the Empire, and particularly the generals and superior offcers now in Paris, to the dinner which last week "consecrated" (in French parlance) the return of Prince Napo-I have already informed you that the father of peon. I have already incorned you the Prince "went forth to meet him," in as patriaranal fashion as a modern express railway train permits, and that his imperial cousin "fell on his neck and kissed him and wept," also as much like an ancient as is possible now a days, when he was welcomed at the Tuileries. Music and dancing," which were the order of the day, or rather the night (but the night is day, during carnival) before his arrival, have not been interrupted by it. As I have told you, he went to the opera with the Emperer, not long after their first interview. Last Phurs. day evening "Her Majesty, the Empress, opened the ball Napoleon; and Her imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde with Lord Cowley." His Majesty, the Emperor, did not dance. The Princess Mathilde entered with her father, the ex King Jerome, with whom, you recollect, she was formally reconciled on the 1st of January, and her brother the Prince Napoleon. But it is said that she claimed from the Emperor the other day the payment of that the Prince, in spite of his new enauletts of a Genthis be so, she must have overheard some of the epiromised his official relations which the recent dinner at the Palais Royal was doubtless intended to re-establish. At the ball, the Princess wore her famous pearl necklace, which is probably unequalled by any other in the world.

Among the distinguished strangers present, were re-marked the Austrian General, Count de Crenneville, and the Prussian General, Baron de Wedel. The ball was less crowded than most of those which have been given at the Tuilerles this winter, and splendid costumes and elegant tollettes were displayed to better advantage. The brilliant crowd will be increased on the next occasion by some forty citizens and citizenesses of the United State, whom Mr. Piatt presented at court last Saturday. Mr. Ducley Mann and Mr. Marcy might well be shocked at the quantity of "brass coats and blue buttons," gold lace, white herseymeres, cocked hats and swords without counting kids, patent leathers, and liveried foot. men, which must be footed up on another bill-supplied by Woodman to Americans ambitious of gazing for a few hours at imperial upholstery. Of course, if they go, they must comply with the prescribed etiquette. While in lurkey, why not gooble? While with percecks, why not strut and spread? Mr. Mason, indeed, and any other accredited diplomatic agent of the Cuited states government, as this or any other European Court, might have strictly followed Mr. Marcy's instructions and shamed brighter colors with sober black, without lat or hindrance, if they had deemed it best not to exercise the discretionary privilege left to them by the instructions. Had the latter been either explicit or silent on the subject, less material would have been furnished for a new chapter in the next edition of Sartor Resartus, that compendium of clothes philosophy.

Ex Queen Christina was present at the imporial ball last week. Her ample proportions have not diminished, and in spite of all the sympathy that the "poor exite! Queen" has clicited from flatterers at court, her fat purse does not seem to have shrunk so wo'ully as might have been satisfacted from the loud outcry of Spain last summer, demanding that the Queen Mother should disgorge a part, at least, of her enormous treasures. Christian lives and entertains right royally at Malmaison, and has just promised, it is said, a downy of a million to one of her morganatic daughters who is about to be married to a son of Frince Czartoriska, that venerable patriarch et the Poles at Paris.

A brilliant weeking has just been celebrated at the largement of the Poles at Paris. hours at imperial upholstery. Of course, if they go,

to a son of Prince Castoriska, that venerable patriarch of the Poles at Pais.

A brilliant wedding has just been celebrated at the Luxembourg Paiace, to which more than two hundred carriages brought the guests invited to the religious ceremony of the marriage of M. Emile Gaudin, sub-ducetor at the Ministry of Poreign Affairs, and Mile Delangle, daughter of the Senator-President of the Innorial Court. The chapel was, of course, too small to contain all were igvited, and the rest crowled the parlors contiguous to the rich historical chamber of Marie de Medicia. The until benefitic to was pron succed by his Eminance.

case to the rich historical chamber of Marie de Medicia. The nuptial benediction was pron succed by his Eminance, the Cardinal Dupont,

But the most spiendid entertainment of the past week, was the ball on Saturday night at the Turkish Embassy, in the Rue de Grenelle, Sant Gerusin. The o who arrived early enough, could admire at lesions a producion of flowers and gorgeousness of occurations that, with the brilliant il unimation, the mutitude of servants in rish liveries, and the oriental dress of the Ambassador himself, flashing with diamonds and precious stones, and, for the first time, the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, remunded them of the magnificence celebrated in the Arabian Nights. But the crowd of guests soon become so great, that although a vest temporary gallery had been srected in the garden, circulation was almost impossible, and even the pearl-mediact of Princess Mathilde, and the famous hussar jacket of the Duke of Brunswick, could scarcely be distinguished in the splendid confusion of the scene. Upwards of three thousand persons were present during the night, and the parlors, including the gallery, could not confortably hold more than a thousand at a time. The invitations to the ball had been distributed before Vely Pacha was resulted from Paris, to be Governor of Brunsase. He could not have taken his farewell of the Parislans in a manner more elegant, or more sure to multiply their regrets at his departure.

more elegant, or more sure to multiply their regrets at his departure.

You know the rage of Parisians for official balls and will not be surprised to learn that the applications for the next ball at the Histel de ville, on the 17th inst., had exceeded by 15,000 the number to which the hat is connected by 15,000 the number to which the hat is connected that it was closed.

The American banking houses of Mesrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Green & Co., and John Monroe & Co., have united in proposing the commemoration by a ball on the 22d of February, of the name of Washington, immortally identified with that date. The Americans in Paris will doubtless readily respond to their appeal.

To conclude this long chapter on balls, I must state that the Monitory of to morrow morning will amounce the postponement of the bell at the Fulleries on the 15th inst., on account of the death of France Ferdinand, the Duke of Genos. The court will go into mourning on the 24th, for four days, on the same account.

This triple affliction of the King of Sardinia, who has so lately lost both his mother and his wife, has not warded off the additional forment of the monitorium of the Holings the Pown.

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This triple affliction of the King of Sardinia, who has so lately lest both his mother and his wife, has not warded out the additional tornamt of the monitorium of his Holiness the Pope, severely censuring the measures which have been recommended by the Sardinian government in relation to ecclesiastical property. Perhaps it was thought that this moment of domestic grief would be favorable for awakening the royal conscience to the enormity of his presuming the royal conscience to the enormity of his presuming to relieve the finances of the lingdom by profanely touching the treasures of the priesthood. But the Sardinian ministry has thus far becarged no disposition to abandon the measures which they had proposed.

The Monitori's monitorium insisting upon still further "prudence" on the part of the French press, in relation to the actual war, and nominally addressed to French, while really designed for British journals: the private warning which the Steele has received on account of its concarned invocations for enlarged liberty of this press; he election of O'Dillon Barrot, as a member of the second of moral and political eciences at the institute; the ong-drawn-out negotiations of Prussia, with a view to maintain its attitude of neutrality: the prospect of a virit of the Emperor of the French, in company with the rince Napoleon, first to the Emperor of Austria, and then to the Queen of England: the chance that if, in the absence of the Emperor, the Count de Morray is not asset to head, or even that the Emperor Napoleon ill. may soon place himself, and the plan of his first campaign: the possible substitution of General Pelissieg as commander in-chief of the Crimean army, and recall of Generals canrobert and Forey; in coincidence with the recommendations of General Niel as well as Frince Napoleon: the probable consequences of the change of finistry in Grest Britain, and especially that "beginning of the end" the best army pointing towards a social revolution not the Scitish ours for being slow: the sympathies of Hanover as well as Sardinia with the alliance of the Chanover as well the administrative changes in Turkey, and the disas-trons condition of the allied armies in the Crimes, is spite of the contradiction of the rumored mutiny of the Zonaves, and the exagerated accounts of the demorali-sation of the English as well as Turkish troops: these

are among the main topics of public attention this week at Paris.

Mr Soule's departure from Madrid and arrival here, on his way to England, whence he will leave at Southampton, on the steamer St. Louis, with his family, for New York, on Wednesday next, have supplied an additional topic of attention. Mr. Scule may arrive at Washington a few days before the close of the Congressional session. At all events, he will not long delay rendering an account to his adopted country of the high mission which had been entrusted to hum, as well of the pecuhar difficulties which he must have encountered in the effort to fulfil the—difficulties arising quite as much at Washington, perhaps, as at Madrid. Will there be 'trouble in the wigwam' when he reaches home' We shall see. Meanwhile, I must repeat my previous remark, that, during his recent sojourn at Madrid, the ultra-modernte press has not reproduced the absurd calumnies with which it had assailed the American Minister in his absence. I may add that his farewell visit to Her Catholic Majesty was marked by the same sachange of courtesies which had been displayed in all his previous intercourse with the Spanish Gurt. On the day after his departure from Madrid an immense sensation was produced there by the distribution at the office of the Clamer Public, of a pamphete entitled "Cuestion de Cuba, a Principios de 1855, Apunte per Daniel O'Ryan de Acuxa." This remarkable pamphiet, over which I have had time to glauce but cursorily, presents Mr. Soulé under an entirely new light for Spain According to its author, who is a Spaniard, in spite of his half firsh name, Spain has, in the American diplomatist, not a flerce adversary, but a sincare partisan of an intimate alliance between the United States and the Peniasula, by means of a general treaty of commerce and of an entire reciprocity of Custom House tariff between the island of Cuba and the Olion. Mr. Soulé lett Paris this morning for London.

The health of Mr. Mason, American Minister at Paris, continues rapidly to improve.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 12, 1855. The year 1855 and its Prospects-Probable Advance of a French and Austrian Army on the Prussian Frontiers -Magnitude of Russian Preparations on the Coasts of the Baltic-Further Restrictions on the French Press-The Pope and the Sardinian Government-Actual Strength of the Russians in the Crimea-Grand Ball at the Tulleries-Ball at the Turkish Embassy-Princ Napoleon, de , de.

Winter, which for a moment seemed to have bade us farewell, and yielded its frigid sway to the mild advances of a precoclous spring, has returned to take up its abode, and by a driving snow, that freezes as it whiters the housetops and cupolas and spires of our public buildings and churches, visibly attests that it has still rights and privileges to assert ere its valedic-

In the mean shile, as a contrast to the lev torner of nature, civilized man is toiling night and day to see how best he may destroy the life of his fellow and reduce the world to something like original chaos. Lord Palmerston's accession to the highest post in England ap pears already to have added fuel to the half smoulder ing embers, and from each extremity of Europe we now hear of nothing else but gigantic preparations for a year which, by unanimous consent, seems fated to be a mem-orable one in the history of the world. The events of 1854 may be considered but the flourish of trumpets and beat of drum, indicative of a general array of armed legions, such as have seldom dazzled the eyes of won dering spectators. The year on which we are now entered is, in fact, to be the real inauguration of that state of things, which, haply, for many a long year to come, will bury under its deadly shade those progress sive arts which, during the past forty years, have added so much to the comfort, well-being and kappiness of

That a French army will soon unite itself with that of Austria and approach the Francian frontier, and that the Emperor Napoleon will command it in person, has now ceased to be any longer a matter of conjecture, but it is openly spoten of in all diplomatic circles as a matter determined on, and as much fixed as if one of the usual decrees had issued from the Cabinet of the Tuileries. rame, and who knows but there may be three Rich-monds—three Emperors—in the field, and the terribis Czar show bimself as formidable at the head of his army that while others are busy, and some amusing demon strations are preparing at Vienna, that he is not idle. It is said that in the neighborhood of the Baltic every for tis being s rengthened and every point where a land-ing might be attempted examined; that lines of tele-graph are now forming along the aboves of the guins, and that even a step in advance is contemplated, by which attack rather than mere defence has been the canvass, oak timber, plank, and every other description of naval store, all to be delivered on pain of heavy penalties by the end of March, are entered into by the Russian government, while her diplomacy never ceases the action for a moment, as Sweden and Denmark can bear testimony. Not a stone is left unturned to shake

these States from their position of neutrality.

Austria, it is not supposed, can take the field before April, as the state of Gaikia during the month of March renders military operations almost impossible. For want of forage, the greater part of the cavalry has been removed from Galacia to Hungary, and the prices of all the necessaries of life are so enermously high, that the inhabitants of the province are reduced to the greatest distress.

inhabitants of the province are reduced to the gisters.
But nothing can well exceed the complete efficiency of the military resources of France. She has literally five armies—one at Boulogne, consisting of no less than 60 battalions, each 1,000 strong, and of 50 squadrons, with 26 foot or horse batteries. One army, again, at Lyons, consisting of 3 divisions of infantry, and one of cavalry, or of 50 battalions, 16 squadrons, and 10 batteries, one, also, at Paris, which, besides its two divisions of 22 battalions, its 20 squadrons, and 5 batteries, contains, in addition, as special garrison troops, two battalions of foot guards, four squadrons of horse guards, one battalion of squarrons penpiers, and as a reserve corps, 11 battalions, 10 squarrons, and two battalicins of foot guards, four squadrons of horse guards, one battalion of sapeurs pompiers, and as a reserve corps, 11 battalions, 10 squarons, and four batteries of the Imperial Guard; one, too, in the East, 90,000 strong; and lastly, one in Africa, which, with the diverso of occupation at Rome, form together 30,000 bayonets or sabres. To this force is yet to be added 10 more regiments, not brigaded, or 21 active battalions, an armed police of 10,000 man, and 100 depot battalions that daily rective young solders until the accession of 140,000 men lately decreed, maving altogether a French complement of something like 100,000 soldiers—a very marked contrast to the present effective force of England, which by many is stoutly mintained to be under 12,000 bayonets.

Napoleon the Third burns in his secret heart to place himself at the head of these legions; and already a triendly rotice has appeared in the columns of the Monstew, that though the time has not arrived when, as a measure of public safety, a peculiar restriction must be put upon journals, set that the important nature of the present policy for the maintenance of the equilibrium of Europe obliges a discretion on the part of all correspondents, forcign and domestic, which is best evanced by silence. If it is generally believed that the government will not very long confine itself to so friendly a form of adia cutton.

With respect to the Diet at Frankfort, it is stated that

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With respect to the Diet at Frankfort, it is stated that several of the governments of the Germanic confederation intend to call on Austria to make known what it several of the governments of the Germanic confederation intend to call on Austria to make known what it the nature of the dangers which necessitate such extraordinary military measures. Austria is thought not to have renounced in reality her propositions of mobilization, and in order to counteract her Prussia is said to be busily negotiating with the secondary States.

M. de Bruck, the new Austrian Minister of Fluance, has laid down the following conditions for taxing, that post:—I. That in his sphere he should be independent of the decisions of the Council of Ministers; 2. That a reform shouls be made in the War department, and that it should be placed on the same footing as the other ministers; and 3. That his old commercial policy, of a customs' union for all Germany, should be resumed.

The Princess Louise of Ravaria has arrived at Vienna, to be present at the acconchement of her daughter, the Empress of Austria.

Some apprehensions are felt about the position of Sardinia—which, by the way, has just surfatned another dementic calamity in the loss of the Duke of Genos, so lately a visiter at Paris—in respect to her conventual reforms. Should the Pope venture to issue an interdict, it might have a bad effect in France, seeing the intimate alliance which has lately been publishing articles—widently with an eye to the Sardinian convents question—with a view of proving that to the Catholic Church, not less than to the firmness of the civil power of France, is to entirely with an eye to the Sardinian convents question—with a view of proving that to the Catholic Church, not less than to the firmness of the civil power of France, is to entire the University of the Church of St. Feer, the following stead to rely considerably for its success in the war to visit the vent of singular pr

bastopol supposed to be 30,000 strong; of the army of observation, which occupies very strong positions to the north and east of the camp of the allies, and which communicates with Sebastopol, though with difficulty; of detached divisions in the environs of Bateni Serai and Sempheropol, which may be concentrated in a few hours, so as to oppose to the besiegers a mass of 100,000 men; of a corps of from 25,000 to 36,000 men fortified in the positions of the Alma, in order te close the road against Omer Pacha to Sebastopol, and to cut off all communications by land with the alhed army; and lastly, of about 50,000 men who are encamped at the entrance of the Ishmus to protect Perekop observe Eupatoris, keep up the communications of Prince Menschikoff with Russia and be ready to go wherever they may be required.

Lit has been stated that the Russians make use of lassos to catch our soldiers. But they employ the rope in another manner also; two strong Cossacks, holding one by each end, lie flat on the ground at a spot where the besiegers will have to pass in repulsing a sortic. As soon as they see French or English soldiers arrive in pursuit of Russians, they raise the rope and cause them to fail. On these the Russians then make an offensive teturn, and the unfortunate soldiers are semetimes killed or made prisoners. "Such a trick is filter for savages," says the letter, "than for disciplined soldiers, and excites one's contempt and indignation against those who make use of it."

In the midst of all this military array, going on in the name of his unlucky country, the furkish Ambassador, Vely Pacha, on Saturday gave a splendid ball, at his residence, in the rue de St. Germain. Certainly, ambassadorial magnificence is sometimes in the inverse degree of a country's importance. For a proof of which one need only compare the scene of Saturday night, with the Turkish Ambassador, attired in a Turkish dress, prousely adonned with diamonds and other precious stones, and wearing, for the first time, the grand coriem of the Leg

The quantity of diamonds worn by the laides was extraordinary, possibly to do homor to the Eastern partiality for packs, higher the set of the eastern partiality for packs, higher the set of the eastern partiality for packs, higher the set of the eastern partiality for packs, higher the set of the eastern partiality for packs, higher the set of the packs will be the set of the packs will be the pack of the packs of th

# Our Australian Correspondence.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 22, 1854. The Great Anti-Convict Demonstration—Prospect of a Revolution in the Colony—Exasperation of the Gold Diggers against the Crown Commissioners - Deplorable Spread of Intemperance - Regrets of an American Emi-

grant, dc., dc.
You have no doubt received the report of the great anti-convict demonstration which took place in talk city on the 23d October last, and which reflected faithfully the sentiments and feelings of the great body of people in this country. Three-fourths of the speeches were dreadfully mutilated by the press, and most of the strong expressions suppressed. In fact, the people are on the eve of a revolution, and I do not see anything to hinder it but a reformed administration. It behoves the British government to play their game upright with the people of this colony, or they will assuredly regret it when too late.

At Balaarat there is a great deal of excitement, and the diggers are daily holding large meetings, and are much exasperated against the Crown Commissioners, who use a great deal of authority and are very tyranal cel. The military and available force are frequently despatched from Melbourne to quell disturbances betwee despatened from Melbourne to quell disturbances between the diggers and authorities. In every case, however, the latter got the worst of it. They were worsted in the reducing of the license fee. The people are strong enough, willing enough, and determined enough to take care of themselves. Folks here are republican enough in their ideas, though they do not wish you to think so. The bone and sinew of the country are the workingmen, and they feel a great desire to take care of themselves. Drunkenness is truly an affliction here. Many a man has made a fortune here, drank it out, and gone to work spain. The great majority of women are tippiers, it seems to be a natural tailing in the English women. They are not particular, either, as to the quantity of their liquor, but have an eye to the quantity. They take it in small but sure coses. "Old Tom" is quite a favorite with them he excites and inspires them to relish "Uncle Tom," for you must know they are great philanthropists when under the indusence of the former. They dress in the most exquisite silks and satins, but I cannot say much for the style of their milliners. As to the material, the outside dress is all. Their under garments, I am told, are only on terms with soap and water every six mooths, washing being very expensive here. They would be a consequential race if they have how; they turn up their noses at everything that savors of Yankeeism.

Papers go surer by way of England than direct to a merica from this, so I shall send you, by every English diggers and authorities. In every case, however,

mail, at least two newspapers. I have been here from New York just twenty months, and just twenty months too long. It is a miserable hole, and I long to get back from whence I came. I abor is down and provisions high. The gold fields are none of the best; these failing, I anow not what would become of us all. We should only require the cholera to put us out of a prolonged and more miserable existence.

R. B.

Foreign Music and the Drama.

An adaptation by Reynoldson of Meyerbeer's "du Nord" has been underlined at Drury Lane. r's " L'Etoile

du Nord" has been underlined at Drury Lane.

Herr Gutzkow, the German dramatist, has brought out a new comedy, "Lens und Söhne," ("Lenz and Sons,") which, on being performed for the first time at Dresden, was received with considerable applause—a result towards which Herr Emil Devrient, by his impersonation of one of the characters, is said to have largely contributed. After its first successful night, however, the play has been prohibited, as it is whispered, by command of the King himself. It is not to be represented any more, either at Dresden or at any other place in Saxony.

The London Athenaum, having "fallen in" with

mand of the King himself. It is not to be represented any more, either at Dresden or at any other place in Saxony.

The London Athenaum, having "fallen in" with some of the criticisms which the transatlantic press is just now bestowing on Madame Griej, says:—'Rarely have the inevitable doings of time and change been commented on in less measured phrases. Being far tethed and dearly bought, the prima doona is accused and abused, and her still high qualities are questioned, because the voice is not invert, ore and a sylph, and because the voice is not longer at its best. To bystanders, it is saddering to think that great artists, at the close of careers full of henor, when no need exists, should subject themselves to cold welcome, coarse comparisons, and grudging approval, from a public as willing to stare at as to care for them. Let it be once understood, that by gilding the batt sufficiently, any actor or singer can be prevailed upon to face any new ordeal—whether fit or unnt, inclined or disinclined—and it follows that such a want of self-respect shall be met by a contempt which perceives small difference betwirt a Norma found unworthy of her reputation, and a Joyce Heth provad to be only eighty in place of being double the age. These forced musical progresses in search of monstrous gains are good for neither America nor Europe; and though, after a time, they will destroy themselves, their consorted musical progresses in search of monstrous gains are good for neither America nor Europe; and though, after a time, they will destroy themselves, their consorted musical progresses in search of monstrous gains are good for neither America nor Europe; and though, after a time, they will destroy themselves, their consorted musical progresses on search of monstrous gains are good for neither America not Europe; and though, after a time, they will destroy themselves, their consorted musical progresses on search of monstrous gains are good for neither America not Europe; and though, after a time, they will destroy themse The late London papers bring no accounts of new

pieces.

At the Court Theatre at Vienna, in the half year ending the 31st December, there were 118 representations of
operas. Amongst them were twenty-two of Meyerbeer,
ninetecn of Auber, and twelve of Mozart.

Gluck's "Iphigenia in Taurica" has been brought out at the Theatre Royal at Berlin. Madame Viardot is about to give a series of chamber

Mills. Jenny Ney, belonging to the Dresden Opers, is mentioned as engaged to visit London this spring. It is said that Mozart's "idomeneo" may be produced during her visit—since that opera contains one of her favorite characters.

Mr. Henri Herz has completed a new concerto, which is well spoken of in the Parisian journals.

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Letters mention the first representation of a huge melodrama of the good old orthodox school, at the Theatre de la Gaite; it is called the "Masque de Poix." It is based on a famous murder committed in France some years ago by means of a pitch plaster; but out of regard to our friends the Russians, the scene is transferred to Russia, and the criminal and his accomplices are represented as Russians. By the way, it seems that French dramatists have received the mod "ordreto make as far as possible, all their villains Russians. Half a century ago, the stupendous crimes which are nightly done in theatres used to be imposed on the unfortunet English. But so wags the world. A M. Antier is named as the author of the new play; he was, it is said, of great melodramatic celebrity some thirty years ago; but the real author is understoed to be no less a personage than M. Mocquard, private secretary to the Emperor.

Accumission of lunatico inquirendo has been sent A commission of lunatico inquirendo has been sent out by the family of a lady who so determinedly follows up Signor Mario.

Mr. Eggis, a German, a writer in a thearrical journal, was expelled from Paris a few days ago with unexampled haste. He had been for some time a cher ami of an actress at the Français, who had formerly a liazon with "his betters." An intimation had got abroad that certain letters of hers in his passession were likely to be published. The police made a descent upon the house, seized his papers, and ordered him to leave Paris in feur hours.

Her Majarty'-letter to Mr. Sydney Herbert has been versified by Mr. W. H Beliamy, and set to music by Mr. J. W. Hobbs.

J. W. Hobbs.

Mrs. Bishep, who left this country some years ago for America, with Bochsa, the Earpist, is performing at the Theatre San Francisco, and has appeared in the musical trifle called "The Black Ewan," in which Madame descended to the blackening of her face, in order to play the dark heroise—Court Journal.

Mr. Macready proposes giving selected readings from Dryden, Pepe, Wordsworth, Milton and Shakepeare, on on the 22d inst., at Bradford, in behalf of the infirmsry. Miss Hughes has invented a great improvement in the plano, by arranging the flats behind the sharps, and thus bringing more notes within the player's command.

Theatres and Exhibitions. Theatres and Exhibitions.

Academy or Music.—This evening there will be a grand sacred concert at this splendid opera house, by the liull's new troupe. Selections from Rossini's "Stabet Mater," Mayerbeer's "Le Prophets," and the prayer from "Moses in Egypt," will be given. Two grand or-chestras and a powerful chorus have been engaged. From the character of the selections, and the reputation of the artists, whose names are on the programme, there can be little coubt but that there will be a crowded audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss Mary Agnes takes her benefit at this theatre to night. Sheridan Knowles' popular play of "The Wife!" will commence the amusements, Nr. E. L. Tavenport as Julian St. Pierre, and Miss Agnas as Mariana. The next piece is the comedy of a "Moraing Call," Mr. Perry as Sir Edward Ardent, and Mad. Jonisi as Mrs. Chillington.

ENMANY THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening are lord Byron's tragedy of "Werner," in which Mr. R. Johnson appears as Werner, and Mr. Arnold as Ulric. This will be succeeded by a fancy dance by Miss Wells. The next piece will be the musical farce of the "Two Gregories." Mr. Dunn appears as John Bull. The romantic drama of "Michael Erle" concludes all.

mantic drama of "Michael Erfe" concludes all.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new dramatic anocdote, dramatized from the French, called the "Black Swan," is announced as the first piece for this evening. Burton and Miss McCarthy in the leading parts. The farce of "Where Shall I Dine?" will follow, and the entertainments will close with the amusing pieces called the "Wandering Minstrel" and the "Spittire," Burton appearing in both.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The new comedy of the "Busy Body" will commence the amusements of this evening, all the loading artists attached to the theatre appearing, it is every evening witnessed with delight by large and respectable audiences. The serio-come drama of "O'Flannigan and the Fairies" will terminate the entertainments; Broughoum as Phelim O'Flannigan.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The selection made for this after noon and evening is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and as it is ar nounced as the last time it will be performed, those who have not seen it should embrace the only opportuni-ty they will have of doing so. Mesara. Clarke, Hadaway, Miss Mestayer, and other favorites, will appear.

Wood's MINSTERIS,—The ' Hotel d'Afrique,' together with yeal and instrumental music, is announced for thi-

BUCKLEY'S SELENADEDS —The "Two Pompies," a new piece in two acts, is announced for this evening, with other amusing features.

BROADWAY TARRENACIE.—The Black Swan will give her last concert at the Tabernacle this evening, when she will sing a variety of the most pleasing ballads, assisted by her pupil, who is termed the Indian Mario.

MR. GLENN, the celebrated Dutch comedian, com neares a star engagement at the Bowery Theatre on Monias evening next.

# American Bible Society.

American Hible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on the lat inst., at 1).

P. M., Ir. Thomas Cock presiding, assisted by Hon. I. Bradish and A. B. Hasbrouck, with Benjamin L. Swan and Francis Hall, Egyrs.

Six new societies were recognized—two in Tecnessee, and one in New York, Atkansas, Iowa and Oregon.

Communications were laid before the Board from Dr. Frigham, the senlor Secretary, stating the gradual improvement of his health; from Rev. C. N. Righter, the society's agent in the East, written from the camp before Sebastopol, stating his kind reception by Lord Raglan, and his distribution of Scriptures in the army and among Bussian prisoners; from Rev. Ramon Montsalvatge, agent to New Granada, with an account of successful labors in Laguayra; from Rev. Sherman Hall, of Sauk Rapids, stating his progress in preparation of the Ojibwa Testament; from Rev. S. Cummings, of Fuh Chan, China, stating that the blocks for printing the book of Genesis and the four Gospels in the Fah Chan colloquial have been completed. A letter was also presented from Rev. L. B. Peet, of Fuh Chan, proposing a compromise for settling the difficult question of a term to express the name of the Divine Being in Chinese.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher was appointed agent for Bearli.

term to express the name of the Divine Being in Chinese.

The Rev. J. C Fletcher was appointed agent for Brazil.
Grants of Ecols were made to Rev. Mr. Leach, a Baptist clergyman, for distribution in Vermont; to the American Tract Society for a Sabbath school in Virginia; to the Mariner's Methodist Church in Cherry street; for a colored Sabbath school in Staten Island; Spanish Bibles to the Methodist Missionary Society for Buenos Ayres, to the S. S. Union of Protestant Reformed Dutch church; to the Children's Aid Society; to the Clothiers' Evangelical Association; to the Rev. J. C. Fletcher for Frazil; and \$200 were appropriated to Am. B. C. F. M. for printing the gospels of Luke and John in the Seneca language, with several volumes for the blind.

New Problems of the blind.

New Problems of the blind.

New Problems of the suppression and sale of intoxicating liquors (being the minority bill introduced by Senator Allen) came up on its final passage in the Senate, New Jerrey, on the list inst. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Senators Allen, Chetwood and Martin, and against it by Messrs. Howell, Hersey and Franklin. The bill floality passed by a vote of 13 to 6. It will now got the House where it will also probably pass. It will then be left for the people to decide apen.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

NAMES OF PERSONS ARRESTED AT PUERTO PRINCIPE, BY ORDER OF GEN. MANZANO.

JOSÉ M. de la Torre Yaquierdo.

Ygnacio Torres Mogarrista.

Carlos Mola.

Manuel Cordova.

Domingo T. Mora.

Joaquin Silva.

Miguel Batancourt.

Jeaquin Aguero Sarchez.

Miguel Batancourt.
Jeaquin Aguero Sanchez.
Juan Porro.
José Valdz.
Justo del Risco.
Francisco Traola.
Carlo de Varona de la Torre.
Federico Montererde;
Pedro and Joaquin Lopez.
Arcadio Pera. Juan Artesga Pina. Blas Betancourt and Diego de Varon

And about twenty others. The following are fugitives :- Daniel Sariol, Manuel Mon ess, Francisco Estrada, Napoleon Arango, J. Ribera, Fernando Napoleon Aguero.

Many of the above mentioned persons are well known

and esteemed for their wealth and position.

### OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1855. Gen. Concha's Circular—Comments Thereon—Continued Preparations for the Defence of the Island-Arrival of the Isabel with Passengers-British Fleet in the Han bor-New Consul, &c., &c.

blockade edict of General Concha, I give the following circular addressed to the various Consuls, in response to an application made by the acting Consul of the United States, Col. Wm. H. Robertson:-

States, Col. Wm. H. Robertson:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I hand, herewith, a copy of the edict published to-day, declaring the island in a state of siege, and its cosets and waters under blockade. The context of the article relative to the last point shows clearly that no class of commerce and communication with the ports of the island is prohibited, but that the authority will exercise in their waters the right of examination and registry in the cases which are expressed. The trader in good fatth has nothing to apprehend from the exceptional state of the island, and in any matter not expressed I have dicated most conclusive instructions that the "rights of mach," universally acknowledged, shall be rigorously observed. A case as yet so unknown in this right, as the power to stack in full peace a part of the territory of a nation by people gathered in another State, has not permitted me to express with especial name the rights of legitimate defence of the threatened nationality, but that which is indicated excludes all doubt that the word "blockade" has, in the "edict," no more signification than other circumstances express which qualify and determine it. God guard you many years.

To Consul of ——. JONE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, February 13, 1855.

A very significant, expressive, Kinderbook non com-

A very significant, expressive, Kinderbook non com-mital, worthy of Prince John's father, and complimentary to President Pierce and Mr. Marcy, who are permit-ting their honest neighbors to be frightened by things as yet unknown, in time of full peace. The exceptionable state of the island need cause no apprehension to the fair traders who have not the fear of the Black Warrior before their eyes—seized in fraud, condemned in perjury, and sustained by forgery, in times of "full" peace with neighboring State. They will know, also, that under the far-reaching arm of the late General in Mexico, that protection will be assured to American Interests, covered by the American flag, before a life-time is passed, possibly, in pursuit of indemnity for the wrong done. It is a comfort to know that things are to be no worse; that communication is not to be interrupted "of any kind; that our citizens coming here, while the island is in a state of blockade and siege, for their health, are not to be thrown into prison, dragged from one end of the island to the other in chains, and possibly (if suspected) are to have the fair trial the law-the sacred law of treaty mate, and of nine American citizens, (mariners,) in the Tacon prison, are evidences of the good faith, the honor, the honesty, and the justice that will be meted to Ame rican citizens, as occasion presents. It is an enlightened government that shuts up its best citizens under the ingovernment that shuts up its beat citizens under the in-vention of suspicion—depriving them of light, air, and free communication with friends, while malignity is hunting them to death in the dark, and the stranger can expect no better treatment—while Mr. Marcy possibly notifies the Spanish Minister at Washington what the government expects as to the form of trial for citizens of the United States in Cuba, to which the same attention will be paid as was given to the "serious remonstrance" of Mr. Fillnore.

expects as to the form of trial for citizens of the United States in Cuba, to which the same attention will be paid as was given to the "serious remonstrance" of Mr. Fillmore.

The war preparation goes bravely on—our cooks have cockades in their bats, chevrons upon their elevers, and we soon expect to see our negro servants wearing their side arms while in attendance upon our tables, for the purpose of giving us more protection or cutting our throats, as may be most convenient. We are to have negro cavalry also, to secur the country, which will have a happy effect upon the subordination of estates. The street is full of roldery of all colors; the regular troops bivouncked in the country, waiting those unknown things from the neighborland, from heaven or from —, our good General does zot tells we where. But a few months ago there were reckless fillusters knocking at palace doors in Madrid, and the Conchas were of those who influenced their proceedings, wherefore he does not wait the evil he fears, which is germinating here. It will be a pity, as the Diario says, all this waste of valor and patriotism, but it will show what could be done if there was any truth in the proposition to come. While the Frenza, supposed to be the especial personal organ of General Concha, in the issue of the 16th, comes out with one of the vilest constructions upon hypothesis, without reasonable supposition for basis—of palace fabrication—picturing consequences of a crime never contemplated except as a suggestion for the creation of an excited condition and to draw sympathy of the people towards the high dignitary that was to have been immolated on the slar of freedom. So runs the story which has been poured into our ears, but those who have witnessed the recent reception given to Concha from the heart of the people—those who how the high character, elevated sentiments and untarnished honor of those who have been marked as victims to subserve the cause of tyrazny, do rot believe. The article of the Pressa is an elaborate tissue of fais

Almighty Protectorate to watch and ward over dear cuba, forgetful of the demands of the Crimea and Sebastopol.

The Creveent City, from New York, and the Empire City, from New Orleans, arrived early this morning, the last to leave in three or four hours from her entrance. The other waits for communication with the El Dorado, not yet in view from Aspinwall. I hand you files which cover all the crefers which have been issued. Honesty, as policy, is best, even with imperial dignity, and would have saved Santa Anna the mortification of confession, and retorn of the \$20,000 bonus, which has been made through the Mexican agents here. The bar of public opusion, before which he was arraigned by the Herald, was too much for his nerves; restitution is the consequence, and the iniquitous traffic will cases. So God speed the truth—the facts of earth offstributed to its intelligence through your columns. My packages, I presume, are safe, and thanks therefor. GO Alfrad. We learn, since arrival of the steamer, that Major J. W. Clark, of North Carolina, has been appointed United States Consul at the Havana. If so, it is the best appointment since that of Gen. Campbell; and while we lose one good acting servant of the people, we gain another as good, with the same nerve for any emergency that may occur.

HAVANA, Feb. 23, 1855. Enlisting of Volunteers-Warlike Preparations-Uniform of the Recruits-Gunboats-Nove Arrests-Fate of Estrampes and Felix. Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, on the

15th instant, via Now Orleans, such an excitement amongst the masses has prevailed that it is quite out of my power to describe it. Like a child with a new toy, the Spaniards have been delighted with the idea of be-ing permitted to possess a real gun, and that too without any cost to themselves; the thought threw them into raptures, so they hastened to the nearest enlisting place and were enrolled as good Spaniards to the extent of four industrial. As few questions from a motley group composed of men and boys of all ages, of the various provinces in the kingdom of Spain, and I verily believe some of them are Chinese. Four battalons are already formed in this city slope and a fifth is in the course of formation. One of these battallons is com-posed entirely of creoles. Their object in eplisting you can easily imagine. After the arms were distributed is witnessed scenes that would make a parson laugh in the middle of his sermon. One poor fellow declared the mustet burt his shoulder and made a pai of his handkerchief to rest it upon, another found the piece so heavy that he called a volante to carry it for him. For some two or three days, in every part of the city, nothing was to be seen but men polishing their guns, these leing old "Tower murke's," which, "I remon" have been ecudemned. A friend of mine, who is somewhat of a wag, appreached a group thus employed a few days since, and asked " if the guns were for sale !" Of course a regative was the reply. " What are you going to do

with them "" he inquired. "We don't know," was sho answer. "Who does know?" he asked. "Oh," said ons, "The Captain General I suppose does." And thus it is with these poor fools. They know not why they have taken arms, except that the Captain General wished them to do so. I had occasion to go to Regia, a few days since and saw a parcel of these volunteers making bets, outside a grogshop, who could become the ramoof farthest out of their muskets, making playthings of their weapons. To suppose that such creatures can, in a abort space of time, or indeed ever be trained to stand a volley from "Yankse riflemen," is simply ridiculous. I would myself undertake, although not possessed of great physical powers, to whip any six of them and make them cry peccasi, were I armed with one of Colife six shooters. But this, perhaps, will be considered vain boasting. These brave volunteers! Ohl could you but see them dilled, as I have done, evening after evening, on the Campo Marte! Their uniform, it must be confessed, is a nest one, and suited to the climate. It consists of a blue blouse, with either white or blue unmentionables; a patent leather belt around the waist, attached to which is the cartouche box; and a Jipa Japa hat with a broad rim, and a square piece of red cloth, with a brass button in the centre, fastened to the crown by way of cockasie; and there you have the dress of these "fire exters," who are to do I know not what—nor do they either. The Captain General, I know, refused to give a Spanish merchant, who felds some command amongst these volunteers, any information as to the object of raising the battalions.

The Cuban treasury must be short of funds, for they with them ?" he inquired. "We don't know," was she

battations.

The Cuban treasury must be short of funds, for they have recently been dunning for duties on goods that have passed the Customs scarcely a week whereas, so recently as last year, six and eight months' credit was given for duties.

Several coasting schooners and the steamers that ply round the island have been embargoed, and had cannon place do n board of them, so as to ture them into a substitute for run boats.

place don board of them, so as to ture them into a sub-stitute for gun boats.

The Cara (Curate) of Jaruco, who was charged with being concerned in the alleged conspiracy, made his es-cape, but had the mafortune to be taken at sea, in an open boat; and now, I understand, is in chains on board a vesse; of war in this harbor.

It is reported—but the report requires confirmation— that Mr. Andrew King, proprietor of the sugar estate called La Luisa, near the Coral Falso railway station, and brother to the well known T. Butler King, has been arrested, and is now imprisoned at the castle at Ma-tanzas.

that Mr. Andrew King, proprietor of the sugar estate called La Luisa, near the toral Falos railway station, and brother to the well known T. Butler King, has been arrested, and is now imprisoned at the castle at Matanzas.

A young man named Edmond Slater, I learn by a private letter from Matanzas, who is employed by a most respectable house in putting up machinery, upon an estate some fitty miles from that place, and who has been similarly employed for the last ten years, was arrested about the lath instant, while purpuing his legal occupation, owing to some informality in his "Heense" or "pass," which was taken out on his return to the island in October last, in strict conformity with the law sait then existed. Of the recent change in the law, respecting "passes," he, residing in the country, was not aware; he was "enplured and made prisoner without being conscious he was the least in faui. He was dragged from one partido to another, each captain, on his telling them that he was an American, coming from New York, taking apparently peculiar delight in treating him with the greatest indignity and insoit. He was locked up one night with thieves and robbers for associates, and put to the greatest embarrassiment and expense. Finally he was sent to Matanzas, in charge of a villaneus locking escort, and was compelled to hire the horse he rode, at a cost of some twenty-five or thirty dollars. Arrived at Matanzas, he found huadreds of friends among his countrymen, who offered to become his security for any amount that might be required. The Governor of Matanzas told him very politisty he had no charge against him, fined him ten dollars more and set him at liberty, but would not afford any redress for the insults affered by his mentals, nor for the injury sustained by Slater in being dragged from his business in so brutal and unceremonious a manner. The secret of tall is his being any marking for liberty.

But now for latelligence of a most important character. I have for a supplication of the little store the visit of

HAVANA, Peb. 24, 1855.

Raising Black Regiments-Items of News. It was not until after I had dropped my letter in the steamer's mail bag, yesterday, that it was announced she would not depart until this morning. By this latter circumstance, I am afforded the opportunity of sending you by her an additional item or two of interesting in

elligence, gathered yesterday. The different tribes of Africans in this island have each a sort of king, whose orders are implicitly obeyed by his subjects. The Captain General, I understand, has sent for several of these kings, in order to ascertain how many men each could raise, in the event of the necessity of their ald being required. Free negroes, I know, are en-listed smorgst the volunteers, and I have heard of one case in which a slave 1 ad also been enrolled. Rumor says the latter circumstance has frequently occurred. However, I only have heard of one well authenticated case.

However, I only have neare of one allowed to visit case.

Senor Echeraina's family have been allowed to visit bim, while both he and Pinto are deprived of the use of a knife and fork to east with.

It has been discovered that a Spaniard, named Rodriques, who had returned to this island under the recent amnesty, was the man who betrayed Pinto and his associates to the Captain General.

I shall have the pleasure of again writing you te-morrew, (divine permission,) by the Isabel, via Charleston, and, therefore, apologize for the brevity of this letter.

FOUGHEERPSIL.

### A LECTURE BY REV. CALVIN COLTON. The Rev. Calvin Colton delivered a lecture before the

New York Geographical and Statistical Society, at the University, on the subject of the future of America, as leduced from its present actual condition. A good at tendance was present, and the lecturer was listened to with great attention and interest during the whole course of his remarks. He said it is a remarkable fact that the belt of the globe contained within the twenty-fifth and the sixtieth degrees of north latitude has been the cradie of all the nations which have ever arisen to any imporance in the world. This portion of the earth is adapted to the constitution of man. It may be safely set down as a fundamental principle, that nations occu-pying the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, set down as a fundamental principle, that nations occupying the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, always having governed, will always govern the world. To this Australia is the only exception. In this belt men was created, and here he has performed all his notable exploits in history. He alluded to the desirable intercourse between Aria and Eurape, and spoke of the difficulty and expense attending commonce between these two continents. It is important, too, that the infite distance should establish easy communication with Aria, but the same difficulties actual us in those projects as the Europeans have to surmount. Hence the great desideratum in the commercial world less bring. Aria reserve to Europe and America, honce, also, in previous years, the effort to find a northwest passage. He spoke of the great revolution effected within a recent cate by means of steam and the telegraph. More than two thousand miles of railroad are now completed annually. The greatest distance of the Mississippi to the Pacific is less than two thousand miles; and shall the Pacific is less than two thousand miles; and shall the Pacific is less than two thousand miles; and shall the Pacific is less than two thousand miles; and shall the resolution of the connected by the same iron tracks! All the world, ame, ica and Europe and Asia, which are conveyed around Good Hope, is \$250,000,000, employing 2000 ships and 50,000 secures. When there shall be a railroad across cur continent all this traffic will passed by this mode of transportation. (Remewed applause.) The expense will not be greater. He situed also to the great revenues which would thereby acrous to the government. This railroad is to be the mewed applause. The expense will not be greater. He situed also to the great highway of the world. Great applause of This great construction will elevate America to the highest position among the nations of the carth. (Continued applause) the remarks of Mr. Colton, a vote of thanks was tendered to him, and Dr. Hawlin arose and

to the highest position among the nations of the earth.
(Continued applause.)
At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Colton, a vote of thanks was tendered to him, and Dr. Hawlin arose and made some complimentary remarks to the lecturer, after which the audience dispensed.

### Supreme Court-Circuit. Before Hon. Judge Roosevel

ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Mancu 2.—Robert Craighead es. Crandel Rich.—This was an action for damages for assault au-; battery. The plaintiff is a merchant down town, and the defendant is a democratic politician. The plaintiff having male some reflections on the domestic bearings of the defen-dant, the latter cowhiced Mr Craighead, at Mount Ver-ner, in September last. The case has corupied two days, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$600.

# Marine Court.

THE TIMES CONTEMPT CASE.

MARCH 2 -- Judge McCarthy has named Saturday, the 10th inst, as the day for the hearing of Mr. Societies, argument in behalf of the reporter of the objectionable article.